

39102 to 39141—Continued.

on the higher Ghats from Kanara southward, in Burma and Ceylon. The fruit, which is red, orange, or of a glaucous blue-black color, is somewhat dry, but very palatable. Large quantities are imported into the bazaars of the hill stations for sale to Europeans. The fruit of this species is similar in flavor to the common English blackberry, but vastly superior and its cultivation might be rendered very productive. The use of this species as a hedge plant is also recommended." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 32453 and 38574 for previous introductions.

- 39131. RUBUS PEDUNCULOSUS** Don. Rosaceæ. **Raspberry.**
(*Rubus niveus* Wall.)

"A large, rambling shrub met with in the temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, at altitudes between 6,000 and 10,000 feet on the west, and 5,000 to 11,000 feet on the east. This species yields a fruit which is very succulent and pleasantly tasted. It is yellowish or reddish brown in color." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

See S. P. I. No. 38575 for previous introduction.

- 39132. RUBUS PANICULATUS** Smith. Rosaceæ. **Raspberry.**

"A very rambling climber, which has all the parts, except the upper surface of the leaves, covered with a dense tomentum. It is found in the temperate Himalayas from Hazara to Sikkim, at altitudes between 3,000 and 8,000 feet, and in the Khasi Mountains between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The fruit consists of numerous large, round, black drupes and is edible but insipid in flavor. The wood is soft and porous with very large medullary rays." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 23870 and 38576 for previous introductions.

- 39133. SORBUS CUSPIDATA** (Spach) Hedlund. Malaceæ.
(*Pyrus vestita* Wall.)

"A deciduous tree which is a native of the eastern Himalayas and may be found growing from Garhwal to Sikkim at altitudes between 9,000 and 10,000 feet. The fruit is edible and is sometimes used as food." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"A deciduous tree of large size in a wild state, but rarely seen more than 35 feet high under cultivation. The habit is rather gaunt; branches few, thick, covered when young with a white wool, which afterwards falls away, leaving the shoots of a smooth, purplish brown. Leaves oval or ovate, 5 to 7 (sometimes 9) inches long by 2½ to 5 inches wide, the margins toothed, sometimes doubly so or slightly lobed; upper surface covered at first with a white cobweblike down, but soon becoming smooth, lower surface covered with a persistent thick felt, at first white or yellowish white, becoming grey later; nerves parallel, in 10 to 17 pairs; stalk one-third to 1 inch long. Flowers white, five-eighths inch across, produced in late May or early June in substantial corymbs 2 to 3 inches wide; petals woolly within; stalks and calyx very woolly.

"Native of the Himalayas, introduced in 1820, and the most striking in its foliage of all the whitebeam group. Although nearly a century has elapsed since it was first brought into cultivation, very few specimens of